

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1847.

I was sorry to be in the *Intelligencer* on the 13th ultimo the following passage in a speech of the Hon. T. B. KING, of Georgia, which he delivered at Chicago. This speech was strongly imbued with the liberality of sentiment and elevation of thought which always characterize the addresses of that gentleman; nor does the following sentence detract from these attributes any further than as it is thought to be founded in error, and does not allow enough for the operation of those feelings of liberality, of forbearance, and of reciprocating kindness, which it is to be hoped, for the future, will mark the conduct of both England and the United States. Mr. KING said: "In our next contest with John Bull, and a contest must come, as sure as the great world rolls round, the theatre of action will be on these inland lakes." If a contest must come, and, taking Mr. KING's speech literally, there will be no avoiding it, why then there will be nothing to be done but for the United States to create a large fleet, and prepare their harbors on the lakes for its reception. But it is certain that such an event is so inevitable? The cause of this war is evidently to be Canada and the other British possessions to the north of the American frontier. Thanks to able and pacific negotiators, the boundary line has been adjusted, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There can be no dispute in future about *meum et tuum*; for neither nation will be foolish or dishonest enough to encroach upon its neighbor. The days of border warfare, formerly so productive of dispute between nations having a common boundary, cannot find a place in the annals of the nineteenth century between the two most civilized people on the face of the earth. The evils and injurious effects of contraband traffic will not need the strong arm of war to put them down; and, besides, the continual approaches which both Governments seem intent upon making towards free trade will lessen the temptations to this illegal commerce, and in time destroy it altogether. From what source, then, is this "next contest with John Bull" to arise? Is it to have its birth in the United States taking sides with the Colonies in some contest between the latter and the mother country? In the absence of any other assignable cause of war, let this be assumed as the source from which that horrible scourge is to take its birth, and examine first into the probability of such a contest arising between Great Britain and her Colonies, and then into the danger there is of the United States becoming a party in such embroilment. The dispute will arise, of course, from the Colonies wishing to throw off the government and control of the mother country, and from the latter wishing to maintain and continue them. It is thought, probably, and the thought is likely to arise in the breast of a high-toned American citizen, that the British Colonies may wish to follow the example of their elder sisters, the United States, and declare themselves independent, and commence self-government. If Great Britain was about to oppress and tyrannize over Canada and Nova Scotia, as the Ministry of George III. attempted to do over the colonies which have since become the United States, the former would do right in resisting such an attempt, and may God grant them success should such an event take place! But Kings and Ministers are wiser in the days of VICTORIA and RUSSELL than they were in the reign of George III. and during the purblind policy of Bute and North. England will never attempt to govern any of her colonies as she was foolish enough to attempt to govern the United States. Where, in all her present colonial policy, is there any the least symptom of such a desire? Her colonial system is essentially paternal, and, should the peace of Europe not be disturbed, it will continue to be increasingly so.

But it may be said that, let the course of England be as truly protective and liberal as it may towards the Colonies, there will be a time in the history of these latter when they will naturally wish to assume the privilege of self-government, and to take their place among the independent nations of the earth; that this time is fast approaching; that it is near at hand; that England will resist this separation; that her fleets will be busy on the lakes of America, and her armies on the borders of the United States; that the charter from Heaven, by which the latter hold their liberties, contains a clause which renders it imperative upon them to take sides with the Colonies and aid them in the holy cause of freedom. Thus is the "next contest with John Bull to arise," and hence the necessity for the improvement of the United States harbors on the lakes. This is a good "ad captivandum" argument, but it is not considered as a legitimate one to use in conjunction with those which Mr. KING adduced in favor of those improvements as a necessary means of protecting and encouraging the rapidly-increasing commerce of the West, and of forwarding the immense agricultural products of that country to its distant market, Europe.

That the old world will every year become more and more dependant upon the new for part of its supplies of breadstuffs is every day more and more apparent. Even this year of productive plenty throughout Europe will be no exception to the rule; and in case of a continental war, which Heaven forbid, or of a year of scarcity, which may soon occur again, which may Heaven also prevent, the vast regions of your Western States, finding their outlets through the lake ports, would be the store-houses and the granaries of the old world. Here, then, are abundant reasons, founded upon peaceful, benevolent, and christian principles, for promoting the great and good work which Mr. KING so ably advocated, without breathing a word about such an (as it is hoped) improbable and horrible event as a war with England.

But this is quitting the point at issue, which was the probability of the present British North American Colonies entering into a contest for their national independence with the mother country, and the United States becoming an ally with, or at least getting mixed up with, the former in the strife.

There are three points to be considered here. The first is, the probability of the British North American Colonies entering into a struggle with the mother country for their political independence; the second is, whether Great Britain would make any great opposition to such political independence if it could be accomplished with a fair chance of being maintained; and the third point is, if such contest did take place through the Colonies requiring their independence and the mother country resisting it, would the United States consider it their duty or their interest to interfere? The negative of all these propositions appears to be the most probable.

What is there in the present position or the past history of Canada which manifests a wish on the part of any considerable portion of the people to throw off their allegiance to the mother country? Nothing. The disturbance which took place a few years ago was a riot rather than a rebellion. It was treated as a riot by the British Government, and was put down as such. And the American Government looked upon it in the same light, although no doubt some mischief-loving people on your frontier or elsewhere would have been pleased to magnify the affair of the *Caroline* and the folly of Mr. LEAD into a cause of war. Great Britain evidently regarded the offenders as *feloens* and not as *traitors*, for the prisoners met a felon's fate. And what, since the quelling of this outbreak, patriotic as it was called, leads to any well-founded inference that the people of Canada are so dissatisfied with their colonial form of government as to

be induced to throw off their allegiance? It may be unhesitatingly replied there is not even a shadow of a ground for such a supposition.

And again: admit that the time was come when the people of Canada and Nova Scotia, in a firm and united voice, declared their intention to dissolve their political connexion with England. Are the advantages of that political connexion to England so great; are the differences between the expenditures and receipts, the mercantile and commercial profits so very enormous, as to induce England to enter into a long and expensive war for the sake of retaining them, and retaining them also against the will of the people? England will not willingly renounce her sovereignty over a single foot of her territory, nor would she be driven to do so by the dictation or denunciation of any foreign Power, or by the world in arms; but let her Government be convinced that the majority of the people of any of her colonies are desirous of a change, are able to maintain political independence, and to build up a name and a fame among the nations of the earth, and she would see, be convinced, and admit that what was best for them was best for her. It would be a short-sighted policy for any nation to prefer unwilling and rebellious subjects to attached and peaceable allies; and such would not be the policy of England. When the time arrives, and arrive it will for all of them, for any of Great Britain's colonies to assume the privilege and the power of self-government, she will not deny it; on the contrary, she will help them in their undertaking, bid them God speed, and find her best interest and her truest national honor and glory in so doing.

But take the third point of the question: Suppose that Canada insisted upon her political independence, and Great Britain refused it, and sent her fleets and armies to coerce her rebellious colonists. In such a juncture would it be the duty or the interest of the United States to interfere? According to the soundest views of international law it would not be right for them to do so; and what is not right cannot be a duty, nor, in the end, an advantage. The United States did not do more than sympathize with the South American Spanish States until they had achieved their independence. Nor did they adopt a different course with respect to Mexico as regarded Spain, nor with Texas as respected Mexico. Why, then, should Canada, as respects England, be an exception to a general rule established among and adhered to by all civilized nations?

Some will say that, in the event of a war between England and Canada it would be impossible for the United States to avoid collisions with the hostile fleets and armies. This might be the case. The irregularities and the outrages of war are always so indefinite that it would probably be difficult to guard against them; but these outrages and irregularities are as likely to arise from Canadian soldiers and sailors as from English ones, and therefore would as probably embroil the United States with one as with the other. These things must be guarded against as well as they can be, according to the usages of civilized warfare, if there be such a thing. All that is attempted to be proved is that a war, should such an unnatural and terrible thing take place between England and Canada, does not inevitably involve the United States in a war with the former.

But it may be urged that the Northern States of the Union will find it necessary to possess Canada, &c. in order that free States may be carved therefrom, to balance the slaveholding States which will be furnished to the South from Texas and the conquests to be made in Mexico; and, further, that the British North American colonies would rather be incorporated in the Union than remain attached to or connected with Great Britain. The first part of this observation will not be made by any American citizen whose opinion is worth asking, or whose sanction is worth having; the latter part of it may be fairly denied until it is a little more manifested.

It is not, therefore, very evident that "the next contest with John Bull will have Canada for its cause;" and, if it have not, it is not perceived how "the theatre of action" of such contest is to be on "the inland lakes."

No; let Mr. KING be assured, and let it animate and cheer his patriotic and liberal heart, that a contest with England is not "so sure as that the world turns round." Let the United States and England each pursue its high, its honorable destiny; let them cultivate "the arts of fair delightful peace." Neither of them is asked to submit to insult or wrong upon the other; neither of them has the slightest desire to inflict insult or wrong upon the other. United in purpose and design, not by treaties or conventions, but by honest principle and earnest exertion in promoting all the best interests of their respective people, and, in connexion therewith, and flowing therefrom, the best interests of the world at large, they may be the means of giving liberal laws to other nations, and become the regenerators of mankind. There is no cause of jealousy between them; there is no clashing of interests; there is no incompatibility in their prosperity.

Mr. KING's position and character demand close attention to his dicta. His opinion that there is an inevitable necessity for a war with England about Canada has already been cited by some illiberal persons as proof that such an event would be gratifying to the Americans. The ascription of such feelings is as unjust as the anticipated war is improbable. With this satisfactory reflection we take our leave of the subject.

A much more painful matter for consideration arises from the numerous large failures which have lately taken place on the Corn Exchange and other markets of business, and it increased in intensity when we became aware that very few of these failures have been occasioned by fair and legitimate mercantile enterprise, but that nearly all have resulted from reckless uncalculating speculation and from bold dashes at good-luck, entered into with the desperation of the gambler, rather than with the cool, steady, and honorable feelings of a British merchant. And our sorrow is still further deepened when we learn that the game for fortune was played with bread for counters;—and that, in fact, although much the greater part of the suffering for food during the last twelve months was caused by an absolute deficiency in the harvest of 1846, yet it is impossible to say how many half-starved wretches were driven to the poor-house and the prison, the hospital and the grave, by the tendency which speculation in corn had to raise the price of bread, and to increase the difficulties of the poor.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, the enlightened and active Vice President of the Board of Trade, will not, it is hoped, allow another session of Parliament to pass over without accomplishing some plan for the annual ascertainment of the state of the harvest, and the amount of agricultural produce. Even a proximate knowledge of this kind would be a great general good, and would go far to put an end to the arts and tricks of a class of men, who, without any improper severity of epithet, may justly be called "rogues in grain." Free trade in corn is only attended with half its benefits, if it can be said to exist at all, until this end is accomplished. Bread is an article in which monopoly should be destroyed and speculation rigidly controlled.

But it is not in breadstuffs and grain alone that speculation has been rife, nor has the rage for gambling enterprise been confined to that sex which generally engrosses all its excitements and its risks. Females, ladies—ladies of rank and title—have frequented the purlieus of Capel Court and the Stock Exchange, and have mixed with the purchasers of such unfeeling wares as funded stocks and railway shares. One lady, a peeress too, is proclaimed as a defaulter to the amount of £200,000, and

several other ladies, the wives of men of rank and East India millionsaires, are spoken of as having dabbled in the funds and in railroad shares, and to have suffered thereby. The principal lady speculator is mentioned without hesitation in the public journals as being the MARQUISSESS OF AYLESBURY, the second wife of the Marquis of that title, and the original of the speculating Lady Bertie and Bellair of D'Israeli's last novel, *Tancred*. Her ladyship does not appear to have made any secret of her stockjobbing propensities, for her carriage, bearing the arms of her noble family, and attended by servants in the family liveries, was very frequently seen in Bartholomew Lane, near the entrance of Capel Court. The Marquis is said to have paid half his wife's deficiencies, and to have provided for the payment of the remainder.

We have a great dearth of home news at present; the elections are all over, and the state of parties in the new Parliament will vary very little from what you have been advised of. The last political demonstration is that which was made by EARL FITZVILLIAM, at the dinner of the master cutlers at Sheffield. His lordship appears to be much dissatisfied with the conduct of the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire in having returned Mr. CONDEN to Parliament, instead of waiting upon him to solicit for a nominee. His lordship was very caustic at the dinner, both with LORD MORPETH and MR. WARD, two of the Administration present; and it appears to be very doubtful whether he may not be found in a quasi opposition attitude at the opening of Parliament. His being so would do his own character, which has hitherto been a consistent and a liberal one, more injury than it would any body or any thing else. It would not, however, be the first time that his noble family has turned a political summer set.

SEPT. 10, 1847.—The following extract from a late *Liverpool Advertiser* appears to embody, in a few sentences, the sum and substance of the present political manifestations, and to express the opinions of the thinking part of the community:

"The Ministers will be stronger in reality in the new Parliament than they are in seeming. They will be strong, not only in their own strength, but in the divisions which rage, as well as reign, in the camp of their opponents. In all great social questions, and in all gradual and progressive improvements, they will have the support of the Peel section against the more bitter and bigoted section of the Tories. But it must not be overlooked, in a calculation of the relative strength of parties, that a new spirit of discord has been cast among the extreme Tories by Lord George Bentinck's bold and honest avowal that 'he will not march through Coventry with them' in any crusade against the Roman Catholics. This has made 'confusion worse confounded' among them, and has completely disrupted the faction. Its fruits are already visible. Mr. Disraeli has been obliged to resign, and repudiated the further leadership of the noble jockey. In Warwickshire the Tory candidates have done the same thing. In Buckinghamshire the versatile D'Israeli unfurled a flag of independence, a very little one, for himself; would have nothing to do with rustic violence and factious opposition, and, as the Turks say, 'ate dirt by the bushel' when speaking of Sir Robert Peel, who he begins to more to recognize as a great statesman and all that he was not while Benjamin was merely Lord George's cad and shadow during the corn-law battle. In short, the Tories, as a party, are thoroughly broken up, and, if the Ministers only show common prudence in the management of the new Parliament, we do not see what can throw them out. If they only bring forward good measures nothing can disturb them."

From the state of parties, let us turn to the state of the weather, respecting which it may be reported that the English climate fully maintains its character for variability. Fires and flannels are now in the ascendant, but after the equinox we hope to enjoy that usually very fine season, an English autumn. Your delicious Indian summer is not forgotten, but my recollections of an English autumn are very pleasing; may they be realized!

A walk through Covent Garden market at this season would afford much novelty and surprise to an inhabitant of your peach bearing neighborhood. What would he think at being asked 8s. a dozen for peaches not equal in size and quality to your neighbor Bates's third rats? Nor would his surprise be diminished at being required to pay 1s. for six very indifferent looking tomatoes, 12s. for a moderate sized and half-price looking melon, and proportionate prices for apricots, grapes, and figs! It is a fortunate thing, however, and a providential arrangement, that here, where fruit is scarce, and of course dear, there is not owing to the difference of climate, any great desire, and probably only a proportional necessity, for it. From what I have seen of English fruit, I should pronounce the gooseberries and pears to be by far the best that is produced. The former have lately had much attention paid to their cultivation, and I have plucked, and without much difficulty, in a private garden, sixteen gooseberries which together weighed more than a lb. avoirdupoise!

Good wheat may now be bought in Mark Lane at 42s. per quarter, or 5s. 3d. (about \$1.18) per bushel—a great falling off from \$3, which it sold at for a short time! The 4lb. loaf of bread is now sold for 5½d.; it once sold for 1s. There is, however, much wheat in the field yet in Lancashire and other northeastern counties, but nine-tenths or more of the crop has been safely gathered in. Rumors of the failure of the potato crop are again very prevalent. I passed a market gardener yesterday who was digging up his potato crop; his reply to my inquiry about it was, that it was very deficient, and that "potatoes would soon cease to be food for the poor man." The same accents come from Lancashire and other parts of the country.

HERMITAGE INSTITUTE.

MRS. GENERAL WHEELER informs her friends and the public that she intends opening a Boarding School for the real Ladies of the United States, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Washington to Brookville, which location is believed to have more than usual advantages, in regard to health and retirement, as well as convenient access to the city of the District of Columbia. It will be the constant aim of Mrs. Wheeler to improve the moral and intellectual powers of her pupils, with a due regard to their health and comfort, to which she will give her unremitting personal care and attention.

The routine of domestic science, the entire course, from the elementary to the higher and ornamental branches of education, including French, Music, Drawing, and Painting. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions: the first commencing on the 1st of September, and ending on the 14th of February; the second commencing on the 14th of February and ending the last Friday of July. Scholars will be received at any time, and charged in proportion to the end of the session.

Terms per Session, payable half in advance.
Board, Washing, English Tuition, and Drawing....\$70
French.....\$50
Music at Professors' prices.
Use of Piano do.
No extra charges; but each pupil is to furnish herself with all articles necessary for her pursuits—books, stationery, drawing materials, &c.

Mrs. Wheeler would appreciate those to whom she is known that she was educated with the view of being a teacher, and she taught in New York, and in Mrs. Estlin's Seminary, in Leeburg, and that she will use every exertion to improve the patronage of those whose children will be under her charge, by procuring such teachers to assist as will enable her to give her pupils completely a French education.

Pupils will be required to leave all other teaching marked. No allowance made for absence after a session has commenced, except in cases of protracted sickness. The school will be opened on the 28th of November. All communications must be addressed, post paid, to Mrs. Wheeler, near Fiskeville, Montgomery county, Maryland; after that date, to Coleville, in said county.

ARMY REGULATIONS, 1847.—General Regulations for the Army of the United States, issued by the War Department, 1847: 1 vol. Price \$1.
The Military Laws of the United States, including those relating to the Army, Marine Corps, Volunteers, Militia, to Bounty Lands, Pensions, &c.: 1 volume; giving, also, the Rules and Articles of War, Constitution of the United States, &c., compiled and revised by Col. Truman Cross, and conducted by Capt. Hetzel, U. S. Army.
The Official Documents of the War with Great Britain from 1812 to 1813, collected and arranged by John Brannan, in one volume containing the original documents and the correspondence of the military and naval officers throughout those campaigns, the Executive messages to Congress, proclamations, reports of committees, general orders, treaties, &c., with much additional matter, letters, documents, &c., forming the history of that period. For sale by F. TAYLOR, Bookseller.
The above can be sent by mail, under the present postage law, to any post office in the United States, at a trifling expense.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

LETTERS OF JOHN P. KENNEDY
To the Citizens of the Fourth Congressional District, and particularly to the Mechanics and Workmen of that District of both Political Parties.—[CONTINUED.]

Subjoined to this letter are the much-talked-of resolutions of the House of Delegates of Maryland. I will not show you who voted against each of these resolutions in that Legislature. But it may be well believed that whoever did so, did it upon mere party grounds and without any reference to the merit of the questions which they presented. The opinions expressed in these resolutions are not confined, as you have already seen, to the Whigs; but the Whigs almost everywhere over the United States, have taken frequent occasion to utter the same opinions; and there has been a great deal of chaffy eloquence against them, a great deal of stereotyped slang of the press, much fustian accompanied with many paroxysms of mock heroics and political sentimentality—that was to be expected. The war, taken by itself—I mean separated from the *clat* that has been given to it by the brave officers and men who have had to do the fighting—is an unpopular war, and the manner in which it was begun is very unlucky for the President. So far as he is concerned in it, it is a grievous blunder. So far as the Cabinet have had any thing to do either with its origin or its management since, they need all the puffing of all the orators to excuse them. They began it unconsciously and they have conducted it with singular unskillfulness. It presents a series of remarkable neglects and omissions on the part of the Government, redeemed, in every instance, only by the incredible prowess, force, and judgment of the brave men who have shed their blood like water. It is admitted that military operations commenced in the wrong quarter—immense amounts of money have been spent, and thousands of precious lives sacrificed in the attempt to penetrate Mexico from the Rio Grande. The Administration, discovering at last that that was a mistake, have had to begin anew at Vera Cruz. They have failed to supply the army with men when most wanted, and our Generals have constantly been obliged to meet the enemy with the odds against themselves of nearly four to one—thus exposing their troops to that fearful waste of gallant men, of which there is scarcely a parallel in modern war—and when they have suffered this they have found themselves without the means of improving their matchless victories. For all this is the Administration accountable; and it requires a great power of rhetoric to help them out with the people. It was, therefore, to be expected—looking to the usual course of the tactics of "the party"—that the Whigs should be made to bear the brunt of abuse, if party outcry could thus divert the public observation from those at the head of affairs. But party outcry is not sufficient for this task: the people see and will judge for themselves.

As far as I can understand this outcry, it is, not that the opinions expressed in the Maryland resolutions are not true—they are not so, openly at least, that Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun have said what was untrue—but that the people have no right to speak about the blunder of the President and his violation of the Constitution. It is giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy—it is treason! That is the doctrine which Democratic leaders are now attempting to teach to a Democratic people! That is the doctrine which fills the columns of every servile press that lives by eulogies on the President, from the *Argus*, at Washington, down to — the *Argus*.

I will not say all I think concerning the "aid and comfort" that have been given to the enemy, but this I will say, that, whilst those who have assumed to give the Democracy these new lights consider it treason to question the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navies of the United States, they do not extend their doctrine to the Lieutenants; to the veterans Scott and Taylor, and others I might name. It is no great effort to disparage, ridicule, or attempt to lessen them in the esteem of the country, or even to supplant them in their commands; whether the enemy did not hope for some aid and comfort in that, and still more, whether he did not also find it in the scanty supplies of force by which he was to be encountered, are questions which it might not be wise to put to the Government of Mexico. Much more confidently might we ask that Government what consolations they have found in the resolutions of the Whig party when that party chose to express its doubts of Mr. Polk's wisdom. I think, further, that he who furnished Santa Anna with a pass into Mexico, ought to insist on his friends dropping the topic of "aid and comfort," if it be only for decency's sake.

These attacks upon the Whigs are very idle and senseless. If this great Republic of the world, with her twenty millions of people and her boundless resources, cannot successfully make war upon the little, mongrel, distracted, and discordant Republic of Mexico without suppressing freedom of speech and thought at home, and without silencing all inquiry into violations of the constitution, we had better not make war at all. To read what is written and said by the leaders of the Democracy, one would suppose Mexico was invading our homes, not we hers; that we were fighting for "altars and firesides," and that there was a call for all men to the rescue. In such a time of consternation we should acknowledge the propriety of postponing inquiry; but not now, when our foe is flying before our regiments like pigeons, and when ten men are volunteering to go to the war for every five that are asked for.

Mexico is fighting for altars and firesides, and she has made it treason to talk of peace. Shall we, in faint but applauding imitation of her example, make it treason to speak truly of the war, or to say to Mr. Polk, you ought to have consulted Congress about it? Is the Democratic Press trying to compass this? One step more would bring us to a Sedition Law; and these zealous champions of a Progressive Democracy would then have accomplished their last triumph of popular freedom! Leaders may lead in this career, but I am quite sure that you, the people, the real Democracy of the country, will not follow. You have been accustomed to regard the names of Chatham and Burke as emblazoned in the richest unction of freedom: honored in all the recollections associated with our struggle for independence. You were not aware that, in the phrase of this day, these men were traitors, and dishonored the land of their ancestors—disgracing their Saxon stock by their freedom of speech and eloquent denunciations of a war waged by their monarch against a distant people. They had not been taught, however, the great truth that in war freedom must be silent; that constitutions are only sacred in time of peace!

Every Frenchman who questions the policy of a campaign in Algeria, in this new philosophy, is a friend and ally of Abd-el-Kader; and every Englishman who condemns the waste of men and money upon Indian conquests is giving aid and comfort to the Sikhs. But unenlightened France and England have not yet advanced so far in civilization as to arrive at that momentous principle of freedom that, when the sword is drawn upon a far-off people, men may no longer speak their minds! They must come to free America to learn from her aspiring Democracy the doctrine of passive obedience to a reigning power!

I am not at that school. The Whigs have no affections for this doctrine; they think it abject and obsequious servility, and will have none of it.

In the language of an eloquent Whig of the last Congress, "it is a doctrine which can command the homage of no heart that was not made for the bosom of a slave!" I utterly abjure, loathe, and repudiate it; and will always, as long as I live, hold on to those who believe that, neither in peace nor in war, is there any citizen in this land so high in public function as to be above the scrutiny of the people into all his acts, his declarations, and his principles; that, above all, Congress being the only war-making power, and being itself the representative of the People, it is the first and highest privilege and duty of every citizen who elects that Congress to assert its prerogative against the invasion of the President or any other man whatever. These are Whig principles, and will be uttered and practised upon as long as there is a Whig living in the land.

I have now redeemed the promise I made in the first of these letters to give you my opinion freely upon some subjects connected with Federal legislation. There were other questions upon which I should have been glad to offer some remarks; among these was the Tariff of 1846. That question will belong, perhaps, more appropriately to another canvas, which is not far off. It has no great significance at this moment, when the friends of American industry have both a Senate and Executive against them. The day is very near at hand when a discussion upon the merits of this boasted measure will be more profitable than it can be now. I wait, therefore, for that day: when it arrives the mechanics and

workmen of Baltimore shall find me where I have always been—in the front rank, to do battle with those who would strike down their prosperity. J. P. KENNEDY.

Copy of the Maryland Resolutions referred to in the preceding letter.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the existing hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in the opinion of the President of the United States, in ordering the army to occupy territory at that time under the jurisdiction of Mexico, the acquisition of which territory it was the intention of Congress, at the date of the annexation of Texas, to leave to friendly negotiation between the two Governments.

2d. That these hostilities were thus brought about whilst Congress was in session, to whom the question of making war exclusively belongs, and who, nevertheless, were not consulted by the President previously to the invasion of the disputed territory, nor advised by him of his designs in regard to the same.

3d. That the motive of this refusal or neglect to consult Congress, in advance of this measure, seems to have been an intention, on the part of the President, that if Congress had been consulted they would not have concurred in his designs to invade the disputed territory.

4th. That Congress, not having declared war, it was the exercise of authority not conferred on the President by the constitution when he directed the army to march into the disputed territory, and when he suffered them to threaten the hostile arms of Mexico, and of Missouri, and to invade the United States, and the people of this country have suffered manifold and grievous wrongs from the Government of Mexico, such as might have been sufficient to authorize a resort to war for redress, yet these wrongs furnished no defensible ground to the President for waging war, without first consulting Congress and awaiting their decision on the subject.

5th. That, although the people of this country have never been avoided if the President had consulted Congress, or had not directed the army to march from the Nueces to the Rio Grande; and a more satisfactory indemnity might have been obtained for the wrongs inflicted upon our people by Mexico than may, in any event, be expected from the present state of things; that, whilst war impoverishes the enemy, and deprives the nation of the fruits of peace, it leaves this Government in a state of exhaustion that may be found in the acquisition of territory by conquest.

6th. That, in view of this fact, the nation has now a right to be informed by the President to what end he proposed to conduct the war; whether to the enforcement of an indemnity in money, or to the permanent acquisition of Mexican territory.

7th. That if his object be a permanent acquisition of territory, this Legislature protests, in advance, in the name of the State of Maryland, against the annexation of new States from territory lying south or west of the Rio Grande.

8th. That, notwithstanding all the objections to the origin of the existing war, the Legislature warmly participates in the common sentiment of the nation of pride in the gallant achievements of the army, and in the masterly skill and conduct of the officers and men who have so gloriously exalted the prowess of our country in the recent campaign; and they return the thanks of the people of Maryland to those patriotic citizens and soldiers whose matchless bravery won the honors of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey.

9th. That the Representatives of Maryland in both Houses of Congress, in their prompt co-operation towards the supplies of men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, since the country has been involved in it; and they hope, and confidently expect, that the Representatives of the State will continue to give their aid to all proper measures which shall be calculated to sustain the glory of the American arms, and to promote the consummation of an early and honorable peace.

10th. That this Legislature, with the whole people of Maryland, entertain the most grateful sense of the value of the services rendered to the nation by Major General Taylor in the conduct of the war; that they trust implicitly to his prudence, wisdom, and courage, and desire to express to him their unabated confidence in his distinguished ability to accomplish the great objects of the war, and to secure the most sagacious of our Generals; that they cordially approve the skill and valor with which he assaulted Monterey, and the sound judgment and humanity with which he dictated and received the capitulation of that town. And they hold that any attempt either in Congress, or on the part of the Executive, or by any faction of political leaders, to detract from his glory, or to impugn the wisdom of his high station, and most sagacious of our Generals; that they cordially approve the skill and valor with which he assaulted Monterey, and the sound judgment and humanity with which he dictated and received the capitulation of that town. And they hold that any attempt either in Congress, or on the part of the Executive, or by any faction of political leaders, to detract from his glory, or to impugn the wisdom of his high station, and most sagacious of our Generals; that they cordially approve the skill and valor with which he assaulted Monterey, and the sound judgment and humanity with which he dictated and received the capitulation of that town. 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